

The Alberta Oil Gazette

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Cold Weather Still Retards Operations at Wells.

After six weeks of extremely cold weather, the temperature rose to slightly above freezing, for a short time the first of the week. The warm weather only lasted a couple of days, but with the lengthening of the day and longer sunshine, it cannot be long until the companies that have been closed down can resume operations and those who are contemplating new operations can commence moving material to their new locations. The favorable report issued by Dr. Hume, of the Geological Survey, and the fact that the first car load of crude oil has been shipped, with more waiting for a suitable market will all help restore confidence in the district. It has been hard for those who have devoted their time and efforts to the op-

How to Start Bee-Keeping.

Three Ways to Learn.

It is necessary before beginning beekeeping to become familiar with the care and habits of the honey bees as is possible. The more one knows about bees, the more certain one is to succeed. In every line of work, it is the specialist, who is best acquainted with his business, who reaps the greatest financial harvest. Unless you give some study to the work of beekeeping, you will fail.

There are at least three ways to learn the essentials of beekeeping. One is from books on bee culture. Another is by visiting the bee yard of a neighbor and watching operations. Last and best, is from the care of bees themselves. A knowledge of beekeeping essentials is imperative before attempting to learn by keeping bees. While the study of bee books gives one the theory only, this knowledge is very essential. A good neighbor beekeeper may teach you much, if the neighbor really knows the essentials.

Start in Spring.

The best time to start beekeeping is in the spring of the year, when the bees have the full warm weather season ahead of them for producing honey and to get in shape for next winter. Plan your orders so the bee hives and other paraphernalia will be prepared before the bees arrive. Order the bees to arrive as soon after settled warm weather in the spring as possible, say about May 1st in the latitude of Washington, D. C., Chicago, Illinois, Kansas City, Mo., and Sacramento, California. If you are north of this latitude, delay the arrival of the bees accordingly. If south of the region mentioned, the bees may arrive correspondingly earlier.

A Beekeeper's Needs

It is necessary to have your hives and other paraphernalia before you get your bees. You will want the following articles: a-bee hives; bee supers; c-comb foundation; d-bee gloves; e-bee veil; f-smoker; g-bee brush; h-hive tool.

Next is to get the bees. One method is to buy the bees of a neighbor, already in the hive. This provides a good start, but there are several dangers in the procedure, which may largely be obviated by the nucleus method.

How to Buy Bees

A nucleus, containing bees, brood and a queen bee may be bought and is an excellent means of starting. One nucleus should be bought for each hive you wish to keep. Each nucleus may be put into a hive immediately upon arrival, and as the name implies, one of them has the nucleus or beginning of a full colony of bees in each hive.

One may also buy packages of bees without combs, containing one or more pounds, net weight, of bees to the package. With these a queen must be bought for each package and combs provided. Because of the greater knowledge required to handle packages, this method is not so feasible for the beginner. Full directions come with either nuclei or packages.

Produce Section Honey

In ordering hives, one must first determine whether or not he wishes to produce honey for sale or home use and whether in the comb or in the form of extracted or the so-called "strained" honey. In any event it is

less expensive to begin with the production of comb honey, preferably in the "pound" sections. This style of honey invariably brings the highest price, if of equal value as to color, flavor and body, when compared to honey extracted from the comb. You will also be a better beekeeper when you have mastered the production of comb honey, than if you begin with extracted honey production. Nearly all beekeepers begin by producing section honey at least until they have more bees than can be kept in one bee yard. This depends on the available supply of nectar producing flora within bee flight of your apiary. Only experience can determine this point.

Study is Essential

In any event honey production requires careful study and cannot be mastered in one season. However, many essentials can be learned in one season and successful honey production, either for home or for commercial uses may follow. The more you learn, the better your chances for success. There are many men who have been in the business for years, who readily admit they still are at a loss to solve many problems which the beginner often thinks he has mastered early in his experience.

FACTS ABOUT BEE DISEASES

There are comparatively few bee diseases and these few may be divided into two classes, namely, those that attack the adult bees and those that attack the brood. Of the former there is but little known. The Isle of Wight disease, the cause of which has been recently found to be a mite located in the spiracles or breathing tubes of the bee, is so far unknown on this continent. Paralysis, another disease of adult bees, is of little importance in this part of the country. Bees affected by this ailment, the cause of which is unknown, tremble and have a dark, greasy appearance.

Diseases of the brood, however, are of much more concern to the beekeeper. The most important of these are: American Foulbrood, caused by an organism called *Bacillus larvae*, which will eventually destroy a colony; unless man intervenes and treats it; European Foulbrood, caused by *Bacillus plauton*, which may be overcome by a strong colony; and Sactbrood, caused by an unknown, exceedingly minute organism.

The first two diseases every year cause very heavy losses throughout the country, and it should be each beekeeper's business to become familiar with the symptoms and the prescribed treatment for each. If he has no literature on the subject he may secure a copy of "Bee Diseases" from the Bee Division at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Great care is necessary in diagnosing as the application of the wrong treatment will but spread the disease. Should the beekeeper have doubts, he should forward a sample of the diseased brood to the Bee Division for analysis, and thus prevent making a costly error.

Bee diseases are a menace to bees only. The organisms which cause these diseases have no effect on human beings; therefore the consumer of honey need have no fear whatever when he hears of their existence.

was a hard game to lose but the Irma boys are confident of success the next time.

The following was the line-up: IRMA—V. Gubraa, goal; Wayne Mitchell, D. Peterson, defence; A. Tucker, G. Fischer, Wendell Mitchell, forwards; E. Lennen, N. Peterson, D. Matheson, subs.

WAINWRIGHT—J. Beaudreau goal; J. Alderman, G. Kenney, defence; E. Springer, A. Spence, P. Wilkins, forwards; E. Merrick, L. Hyde, G. Ladrouse, subs.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR FAIR.
The president of the Irma Agricultural Society has been offered a Special prize of \$25.00 for the best pair of pigs, raised in 1925 to be fed and cared for by either a boy or girl under 16 years of age. The prize is to be divided into four prizes as follows: 1st prize \$10.00; 2nd prize \$7.00; 3rd prize \$5.00; 4th prize \$3.00. Get busy children and select your pigs and be ready to compete. Six entries must be made to win the prizes.

MARKET PRICES (Subject to change without notice.)

Wheat	
No. 1	1.78
No. 2	1.70
No. 3	1.65
No. 4	1.56
No. 5	1.46
No. 6	1.36
No. 6 Feed	1.16
Oats	
2 C. W.	52c
3 C. W.	48c
Feed	45c
No. 2 Feed	37c
Barley	
Barley	76c

LIQUOR PROFITS FOR 1924

The total profits in the sale of liquor through government vendors and breweries for the eight months of 1924 in which the new liquor act was in effect was \$1,134,144, according to the preliminary estimate issued by the Attorney General, only approximate figures being available. The total is made up as follows:

Government vendors' stores	\$682,460
Beer taxes	279,464
License fees	89,103
Permit Account	\$3,117
	\$1,134,144

FEB. ROD AND GUN

Brimful of interesting reading is the February issue of "Rod and Gun in Canada" which every sportsman is sure to enjoy. The Snow Barrier by Raymond Thompson is an exciting narrative of adventure in the frozen north country. Other interesting stories and articles, including E. R. Kerr's "The Migratory Birds Treaty and Cause of Decrease in Numbers of Wild Fowl," will also attract the reader's attention. The regular contributors of stories, F. V. Williams, J. W. Winslow, Bonnydale Dale and M. J. Hunter, have all lived up to the reputation they have won for themselves in their different lines of sport. And the departmental editors have their departments up to their usual standard of excellence. Published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

WHAT OUR COUNTRY NEEDS

What this country needs is not a new birth of freedom, but the old-fashioned \$2. lower berth. It isn't more liberty, but fewer people who take liberties with our liberty. It is not a job for every man, but a real man for every job. It isn't to get more taxes from the people, but for the people to get more for the taxes.

It is not more miles of territory, but more miles to the gallon.

It is more tractors and less detractors.

It isn't more young men making speed, but more young men planting seeds.

It is more paint on the old place and less paint on the young face.

It is a lower rate of interest on money, also a higher interest in work.

It is follow the footsteps of fathers instead of the footsteps of the dancing master.

MINING IN NORTHERN B. C.

A new strike of great richness is reported from Stewart, north of Prince Rupert. Any large development there or elsewhere is of the greatest interest to this part of Alberta. The Premier mine at that point has proven the most productive that the Province has had at any time. Up to the end of 1923 there have been taken from it 8,879,519 ounces of silver, and 290,000 ounces of gold, with a total value of \$10,198,083. Its silver output has been greater than that obtained by any mine in northern Ontario. Discoveries of importance are also said to have been made in the country north of Hazelton. A mining man who lives in Peterboro, Ontario, has stated on returning home from a trip through this Cassiar district, that there is a possibility that it will shortly prove another Klondyke.

CARD OF THANKS

Dear Friends:—
I want to express my sincere thanks to the Irma Rebekah Lodge and Ladies Aid for the beautiful flowers I received while in the hospital.
Inez Fenton.

MEETING OF BATTLE RIVER MUNICIPAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Councillors of the Municipal District of Battle River No. 23 met in Council room, All members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and on motion of Mr. Golding were accepted as read.

Moved by Mr. King that Mr. E. Peterson have the permission of the Municipality to plant trees on the road allowance on the north and east side of his property on Section 25-5-9 with. Cd.

By-Law No. 21, regarding loose Barb Wire and Open Wells was read and passed its first, second and third readings.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that Mr. Smallwood be appointed to attend sale of land at Wainwright, January 10th and Mr. Smallwood and Secretary consult with Mr. C. G. Purvis before that date. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that Mr. Burton and Mr. Blakley be appointed a committee to meet G. W. V. A. at memorial hall. Cd.

Moved by Mr. King that communication from Dept. of Interior re School lands be placed on file and that Secretary notify ratepayers of the contents of same. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that Mr. F. Glenn be allowed \$11.34 on taxes for work done. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that the Council recommend an allowance of \$15.00 per month from the Municipality to Mrs. Georgina Ambler. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that Order of Nanton Trust Co. be paid \$5.00 per acre for 1.72 acres and \$12.00 per acre for 8.53 acres in Sec. 3-46-7 with. Cd.

Moved by Mr. King that the following accounts be passed and paid:

Irma Times—Advertising	\$2.75
E. T. McDowell Insurance	6.37
The Chapman Agencies Ltd.—	
Treasurer's Bond	12.86
G. W. Mitchell—Labor	19.86
C. G. Purvis—Fees	56.00
West. Man. News—Supplies	22.97
P. J. Harvey—Repairs	2.90
W. H. Harper—Commission	47.36

Moved by Mr. Blakley that Court-off Revision be held February 3rd, 1925, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that Richard Larson be appointed poundkeeper and pound be located on 34-44-9 with. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that F. C. Weize be appointed poundkeeper and pound be located on N. W. 30-44-S. Carried.

Moved by Mr. King that Herb Reeve be appointed poundkeeper and pound be located on the S. W. 13-45-7 with. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burton that Council adjourn. Cd.

NEW HOMESTEAD MAP

A bird's eye view of opportunities for homesteading in the three Prairie Provinces is afforded prospective settlers by means of a small Land Map just issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. The Map shows the total number of quarter sections of vacant Dominion lands in each township and gives the intending settler an excellent idea of the districts in which free Crown lands may be secured through homesteading, also those districts in which quarter sections have been pretty well taken up.

The main object of the map is to provide those interested in homesteading with a general guide to the land situation in the different districts but not endeavour has been made to supply details regarding the individual quarter sections such as shown on the larger scale separate Land maps for each province, one of which covering Manitoba was issued recently, to be followed by others for Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the course of the next few months.

A copy of the map may be obtained free of charge on application to the Director of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Irma is just what you make it. If you don't like the town you will probably find that the town doesn't like you. But if you have the right attitude, then you will find the community friendly. It is a mirror in which you will find a reflection of your own disposition.

A PIONEER'S CONFIDENCE

Mr. A. W. Dingman, one of the earliest and most successful operators in the oilfield south of Calgary, contributes an article in Saturday's Herald which shows unflinching confidence in this province as a great oil producer. This he bases largely on the results that have been obtained at the Royallite well, the operation and development of which is being conducted in association with that of the original Dingman holdings. He estimates that the company's daily output has a minimum gross value of \$984 for oil, \$254 for gasoline, and \$2,730 for gas. This gives a total per day of \$4,710, or \$1,395,276 per year.

"As yet," he writes, "outside the present volume of production the well is an unsolved problem as to its possibilities, as is the horizon beneath as to its fatness or leanness in oil content. Apparently the bit had tapped at the door of the horizon when the gas burst through and dislocated things generally. What may result, when this horizon has been drilled into, is of course, problematical, but it is good guessing that it will prove to be very profitable exploratory work. The important factor in the development so far is the determination of a producing horizon, which had not been reached by any of the wells previously drilled in this foothill area, the horizon which evidences potential possibilities as yet impossible to convey in terms so as to be fully comprehended by the public at large, or possibly even by those who are particularly interested in the industry as a business association."

Mr. Dingman expresses the opinion that these areas "could have or would have been commercially producing and wealth accumulating for the past ten or twelve years, as have similar oil and gas areas in the United States, had Canadians particularly and empire citizens generally more knowledge of and confidence in these potential possibilities in this wonderful province of Alberta."

The production now realized in this southern field, which so much attention was paid in 1914, and in connection with which there were then so many disappointed hopes, serves to bring home to the public how great an expenditure of money and patience may be required in order to secure large results. Exploratory efforts elsewhere in the province, where the indications are good, should be much stimulated by what has been accomplished at the well of which Mr. Dingman writes. Further developments of a satisfactory character there, will have an effect far beyond that local.

Gordon Campbell, the man who discovered oil in Northern Montana, will direct operations this season for a company that is drilling along the border in Alberta. His entrance into the field and the confidence which he expresses in the outcome of the work that he has undertaken have been the means of reviving strong hopes of important developments there. Prospecting, it is pointed out, has been carried on neither in that field nor in any other in Alberta to anything like the extent that was necessary in Montana before the large discoveries were made in that state. Patience is still required, but with the results obtained to date there is no reason for any slackening in faith that the province will before very long become a substantial producer.

THE FIRST WELL

"The first oil well in America is said to have been discovered on a small mountain farm in Wayne County, Ky., in 1829."

This paragraph was used as a "filler" in many of the large newspapers recently, not so much because of its merit, but because it happened to exactly fit a little hole at the end of the newspaper column.

Yet, this paragraph has merit. The history of oil since this first well has been one of greatest romance and wealth. That first well was a crude affair, the oil it produced had little use. There was not an automobile in existence, yet now, in less than 100 years after this first well was discovered there are thousands of them, producing oil every day and more than 15,000,000 automobiles using oil for fuel, as well as many other methods of its consumption.

The first man who found oil gave it little thought. Others have drilled wells to find oil and give them up in disgust. Then a time passed and the real value of oil was learned, it was made a business.

Since that time intrepid Americans by the thousands have been engaged in the business of seeking new oil fields. Millions have been made overnight from original investments of a few thousand dollars by enthusiastic adventurers.

So it only lacks four years of having been a century since the first oil well was discovered. Can you imagine anything that has made much greater headway than the oil industry?

WAINWRIGHT HOME BURNS TO WRECK

Fire last night of unknown origin completely destroyed the commodious dwelling owned by H. V. Fieldhouse and occupied by Mr. Terpenning. Mr. and Mrs. Terpenning were absent at the time. The contents of the premises are a total loss as the fire had made too much headway prior to the discovery. Owing to the intense heat and the proximity of the fire to P. Burns creamery and the Wainwright light and power plant, these buildings were in great danger at times, but an opportune breeze saved the situation by keeping the flames away.

THREE MONTHS FOR VERMILION FARMER

Vermilion, Alta., Jan. 17th.—John Pawlyk was sentenced by Judge Taylor to three months with hard labour at Fort Saskatchewan, being found guilty of having sold grain while under seizure. Pawlyk is a farmer living in Slawa district.

WAR MEDALS

The secretary of the G. W. V. A. has received a request from Provincial command of Alberta, to assist in locating the present address of the father, mother, or next of kin of any overseas men who were killed and who have not received the medals for service. Over 150,000 medals are claimed at Ottawa, comprising 1914 & 15 Stars, British War Medals, Victory Medals, Memorial Crosses, Memorial Plaques and Memorial Scrolls. If interested or doubtful on the subject, get in communication with W. E. Inklin, Sec.-Treas., Irma G. W. V. A.

G. W. V. A. MEETING ON SATURDAY, FEB. 7th

G. W. V. A. meeting will be held on Saturday, February 7th, at 8:30 P.M. W. E. Inklin, Sec.-Treas.

Tons Of Potential Fertilizer Go To Waste In Straw Stacks Annually Burned By Farmers

In huge mounds of straw, dotting the stubble on either side of the railroad tracks, for hundreds of miles, are tons of potential fertilizer. The big stacks, which in the ordinary course of events will be shortly burned as the easiest means of disposal, served as an object lesson for many members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, who recently passed through the prairie belt.

Great Britain has been operating for three years a successful process in making available to the nutrient in wheat straw, and many farmers each year are capturing the humus stolen from the soil by the worthless straw, and the utilizing it for the production of more kernels of wheat. Why should the process not be introduced in Western Canada? Those who are familiar with it can see no possible objection.

The English technique was an offshoot of research of 15 years duration on soil micro-organisms at the Harpenden, Hertfordshire, Eng., and was carried out under the guidance of Sir John Russell, the director, who has completed a tour of the western provinces with the British association.

In discussing the straw problem, Sir John made the following statement: "The problem in the utilization of the straw is to decompose it so that the humus of the soil is freed again. The method which we were able to develop was a consequence of an investigation of the changes which take place in the decomposition of straw in the 'farmyard manure heap.' As nearly as we can tell by chemical analysis, the artificial process 'duplicates' the natural decay of the manure pile, and the product cannot be distinguished from the original humus of the soil."

Farmers have known for some time that raw straw is worse than useless as a fertilizer. Sir John pointed out. The Rothamsted workers placed this observation on a quantitative basis, however, and they found that crops were actually diminished when untreated straw was ploughed into the ground. "This is because the soil organisms decompose the straw, but in order to accomplish the breakdown, they absorb plant food, thereby robbing the grain of some of its nourishment," the scientist explained. "The bacteria absorb nitrogen in particular. Appreciation of this fact suggested a solution of the difficulty. The microbes are fed their nitrogen separately, they break up the straw, freeing the original humus, and this can then be put back into the ground."

The procedure adopted consists in building stacks by mixing with each ton of straw a few pounds of sulphate of ammonia, relatively inexpensive, and calcium carbonate, cheaply secured as powdered limestone, marble or shell. The ammonia supplies the nitrogen factor, and the carbonate prevents the mixture becoming so acid that the bacteria will not work.

"In from two to three weeks, with the English climate, we find that the straw has returned to humus," Sir John stated. "No inoculation is necessary. There are enough germs in the dirt mixed with the straw to start the process off. When the resultant mixture was tested by using it to fertilize a field of potatoes, a crop was obtained practically the equivalent of the yield with barnyard manure as the added food. Similar results are obtained in using the product to replenish the humus of the soil in between successive crops of wheat."

"Burning is a wasteful way of disposing of straw," Sir John continued. "Other Dominioners are inquiring into the process and I can see no reason why it should not be tested here. Sufficient time elapses between the sheaf of the harvest and the coming of cold weather unfavorable to the growth of the organisms, to permit the fermentation of the straw."

Burning of straw stacks is distinctly harmful to the soil in view of the fact that it destroys the humus in the surrounding soil. It was pointed out by Dr. H. E. Howe, Washington, D.C., chemist, who performed some of the first experiments on the use of straw for paper manufacture. A field exists for wheat straw in the paper industry, in Dr. Howe's opinion. The material has been studied sufficiently to make the mixture with newspaper print practicable, he said. "Perhaps straw could be briquetted and used, for fuel," he further suggested.

Children Patronize Fairs
Children create 40 per cent of the business of all state fairs, declared A. R. Corey, Des Moines, Iowa, speaking at the convention of the National Association of Fairs and Expositions at Chicago. "They bring their parents and stay the longest and spend most money on the concessions," he said.

W. N. L. 1566

Need To Learn Thrift

Generally Speaking Canadians Do Not Know Meaning Of Word

Most Canadians need to learn thrift. As a rule they do not know the meaning of the word. The Germans, the Belgians, the Danes, the French, the British, the Norwegians and the Swedes, the Norwegians and the Scotch know well the meaning of thrift, and exercise it, to their comfort and for national prosperity.

Where there is thrift there is a minimum of poverty. Thrift keeps people out of debt. It teaches people how to make the most of everything and it teaches them not to buy what they cannot pay for. In Canada there are tens of thousands of people in debt for luxuries. An insane ambition to rival one for people results in misery. Debt for luxuries has only one end—discomfort, worry and general unhappiness.—Montreal Star.

Canadian Butter Industry

Dairy Products Have Good Reputation and Market is Expanding

The market expansion in the Canadian butter industry is remarkable. In 1925 the total amount of butter exported by the Dominion amounted to 2,724,013 pounds, worth \$639,665; the export for 1923 was 2,159,575 pounds, valued at \$524,138. An indication of next year's increase may be gathered from the figures for August, 1924, which showed an export valued at \$89,839, as against that of August, 1923, which was valued at \$262,256. These are figures that will bring with them a feeling of satisfaction and of pride. Canadian butter and other dairy products have a good reputation, and one that can be well maintained in a country as eminently adapted to agricultural development as is the Dominion.

Canada's Wheat Production

Has Increased Production By 106 Per Cent, in Past Decade

Canada supplied 46 per cent. of the world's increase in wheat production that took place between the years 1913 and 1923, inclusive. This figure is exclusive of Russia. In 1913 the world's wheat production was 3,619,000,000 bushels and in 1923 it was 3,692,000,000 bushels. In 1913, Canada produced 231,700,000 bushels of wheat and in 1923 about 475,000,000 bushels. While the whole world increased its wheat production by 14 per cent, Canada increased hers by 106 per cent.

Vancouver Grain Port

Over Five Million Bushels Shipped in Four Months

Grain shipments from Vancouver during the crop year commencing August 1st, 1924, to October 31st, amounted to 5,361,776 bushels, as compared with 2,561,753 during the corresponding period a year ago. Of the quantity shipped during August to October, 1924, 4,418,911 bushels were dispatched to the United Kingdom and continent, 471,122 to the Orient, 152,553 to South America and 228,160 to New Zealand.

Exports To Britain Increase

Canada Shows Gain of More Than \$2,000,000 in October, 1924

Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom during the past 12 months show a marked increase over the export figures for the preceding 12 months, and imports from the United Kingdom have fallen off somewhat when the two 12-month periods are compared, according to a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. October, 1924, saw an increase of more than \$2,000,000 in the value of exports as compared with October last year, while imports from the United Kingdom remained practically stationary.

Indifferent Three Million

Of \$500,000 veterans of the world war who are entitled to a cash or insurance bonus under the law enacted several months ago, only 1,500,000 have made application to Washington. The machinery exists to handle 30,000 applications a day.—Buffalo Express.

Freight Rates Forbid

Just when we thought we had a sugar industry located in the southern part of the province, with unlimited possibilities, now we find that the freight rates interfere, and the end will likely come before the beginning. So there you are.—Calgary Albertan.

Everbroke.—Yes, sir, the doctor gave me up a year ago."
P.—"So did all your other creditors."

Western Editors



Granville H. Pickup, Editor and Manager of The Canadian Times, Canwood, Sask.

Canada Has Best

Fisheries in World

Fifty Per Cent. of Freshwater Fishing Belongs to Dominion

"Figures show that the Canadian people are not a nation of heavy eaters," said D. Gardiner, addressing the Regina Rotary Club on national fish week. "The Canadian fishing industry is one of the biggest in the world, and the average value of the catch is \$35,000,000. The Canadian fisheries are the best in the world and over 50 per cent. of the freshwater fishing territory in the world belongs to the Dominion."

Mr. Gardiner stated that the northern waters produced the best kinds of fish, as they were more active. The Canadian fish were practically all caught within ten miles of shore and at less expense than on the shoals further removed from land.

Manufacture Of Caviar

A New Industry May Be Established In B.C.

British Columbia may have a new industry next year which will assist the fish canning concerns to some extent. This will be the manufacture of caviar. Russians, who recently arrived in Canada, were astounded to learn that the canned salmon industry of British Columbia had no returns from by-products. They are endeavoring to interest a number of canneries in British Columbia in financing a caviar manufacturing plant that may find work for expert Russian caviar handlers as well as benefit the canned salmon industry of the province.

Tree Planting In West

Since 1905 Total of 150,000,000 Has Distributed Free

Trees at the rate of 20,000 a year have been planted by farmers of Western Canada in the last 20 years, according to a report of the department of agriculture.

A total of 150,000,000 young trees, the report shows, have been distributed free to farmers in that section since 1905. Early maturing varieties suited to climatic conditions were supplied.

The government's tree planting campaign was planned to transform the landscape of the prairie provinces.

A Mountain Of Grain

Grain Marketed Over C.P.R. Reaches Huge Proportions

A mountain of grain, towering 4,719 feet into the air and spread over a base of two acres in area would be the tremendous pile resulting from the dumping in one place of all the grain marketed in Canadian Pacific Railway districts, if such dumping could take place. By provinces, autumn marketing was: Manitoba, 32,454,541 bushels; Saskatchewan, 45,480,177 bushels; and Alberta, 37,716,743 bushels.

Missionaries Reported Safe

Misses Elizabeth Berling and Ingeborg Nyatuli, United States women attached to the Augustana Synod Mission at Juchow, Honan province, who were reported missing after Chinese bandits captured that town, are reported to have remained at Juchow. All other foreigners who were in Juchow at the time escaped to Kihshien, 25 miles away.

What Honesty Is

A man who is known, shall we say, as being slightly on the warm side in monetary matters, was asked by his small son, "What is honesty, papa?" "Well," answered the father, "supposing I sent you to the bank to cash a check for \$50 and the cashier handed over \$60 by mistake. If I gave my partner \$50, that is honesty." Exchange.

The Smallest Industry

The tiniest industry is the making of stains which pick out certain bacteria in human tissue when inspected through a microscope. A ton of these dyes would meet the demand for about a century.

Progress In Hog Grading

System of Advantage In Improving Quality of Hogs

During the past fiscal year, it is stated by the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, in his report of the work of his department, hog grading in practice has been so well established that packers, buyers and livestock commercial men of the various stockyards have become definitely acquainted with the official hog grades. Shipping agents and drovers through the continued grading of hogs at all marketing centres have learned the weights and types of hogs designated to the various grades. Farmers also, through contact with buyer and shipper and through the medium of meetings and demonstrations, have come to realize more and more what is required in the select bacon hog both from the standpoint of type and finish. This knowledge on the part of trade has permitted of steps being taken to simplify the grading methods at stockyards and packing plants. Similarly the fact that farmers and drovers are now acquainted with the grades of hogs has permitted of the buying and selling of many country points on a graded basis with general satisfaction to producer and buyer. The grading system has proved itself a practical method of trading in hogs and it has the further advantage of greatly improving the quality of the hogs of this country. Hog grading statistics, it is pointed out in the report, show the percentage of select bacon hogs to be 14.7 per cent in 1923. By these statistics, it is further stated, do not tell the whole story insofar as analyzing the figures pertaining to the marketing of commercial hogs. The infusion of bacon hog breeding has typified the type of the thick-smooth hogs to a marked degree. Quite a percentage of these are now approaching the select bacon standard and in consequence thereof produce a much better carcass. The average finished weight of both the select bacon and thick-smooth hogs indicates that farmers are paying close attention to the correct market weights.

Fears Oil Shortage

Says There is Prodigious Waste of Oil In the U.S.

There is "prodigious waste of oil" in the United States, Dr. Julian H. Sears declared, in an address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineering at New York. Statistics for 1924, when completed, he said, would show a demand for crude oil totalling 332,000,000 barrels. Imports will be about the same as last year, but domestic production will show a drop of twelve to twenty-million barrels. He declared present methods of production and use of oil were inefficient.

Mineral Production In B.C.

A Record Year Shown in the History of This Industry

With the continuation of the present rate of mineral production to the end of the year, British Columbia's output for 1924 will amount in value to approximately \$20,000,000. This is \$9,000,000 more than last year and constitutes the record year in the history of the industry. There appears to be an increase in all metallic products. Coal and coke show a decrease owing to strikes.

Grain Congestion

British Ports of Bristol and Avonmouth Are Flooded With Canadian Wheat

The arrivals of grain shipments at Avonmouth and Bristol, a good deal of the grain being from Canada, have been so heavy of late that extreme congestion has been created at these ports, and parts of the railway stations have been requisitioned in addition to the usual storage facilities. Since the rush began a shortage of labor in the handling of the grain has been apparent.

A New Fuel

Stove distillate is the name of a new fuel for domestic use that has made its appearance on the Leithbridge market. The fuel is being put out by the Albert Refining Company at Coulters, and along with the new fuel they are marketing a burner specially built for the distillate.

Grow Sugar Beets in Manitoba

To test the possibilities of Winnipeg area to grow sugar beets, experimental plots will be tried and as many farmers as possible will be asked to devote one acre to tests. These tests are preliminary to the establishment of a sugar beet factory here.

Hear Furtive Look

Salesman: Has suspicions of that woman; she seems furtive. Floorwalker: Well, keep your eye on her furs.

In Japan, where there is less than 2 per cent. literacy, all the children go to school.

Issues Warning To Farmers And Others Against Risking Savings In Securities Of Doubtful Value

Wins Peace Prize



VISCOUNT CECIL

who is the winner of the first award made under the Woodrow Wilson foundation of \$25,000 for the advancement of peace.

Calgary's Natural Gas Supply

City is Receiving Supply Through 221 Miles of Pipe Line

They do things in a large way on the prairie, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior. Calgary has just completed an addition to its natural gas supply from the Porcupine gas field. To make this gas available required a trench 32 miles in length. Into this trench a ten-inch pipe was laid. There are 8,500 lengths of the pipe, each 26 feet long. The pipe was made at Welland, Ontario, and weighed 2,500 tons. Calgary is now receiving its natural gas supply through 221 miles of pipe line. The four gas wells at Foremost can supply 45 million cubic feet per day, more than double Calgary's present consumption. Canadians not so far removed from the interior of the province can hardly appreciate the advantages of having a gas supply for both cooking and heating purposes.

Anxious To Hear About Canada

Some of the Difficulties of Emigration Propaganda in the Hebrides

The difficulties attending Canadian emigration propaganda in the Hebrides is illustrated by a recent incident. Owing to heavy seas the Canadian emigration agent had difficulty in crossing from the mainland to South Uist, the crossing being hazardous as well as difficult, and by the time he crossed there was little opportunity for giving notice of the meeting he wished to hold.

Thereupon, children were asked to give notice and they did so in the surrounding hamlets with such good effect that in a few hours the meeting was held with 50 adults present. Many of these had walked five miles to be present to hear of the advantages Canada offered to the Hebrideans as settlers in the Dominion.

Farming Prospects Better

Improvement in Agriculture Noted in U.S. Dept. Report

Still further improvement in agriculture for next year, with an increase in gross income for farmers of \$500,000,000 over last year, is predicted in the annual report of the U.S. department of agriculture, signed by the late Secretary Wallace and transmitted to the president by Secretary of Agriculture Gore. Prospects are that the gross income from agricultural products in the United States for the crop year 1924-25 may reach approximately \$15,000,000,000, compared with \$11,500,000,000 in 1923-24, and \$9,500,000,000 in 1921-22, the report states.

Japs Are Suspicious

The Tokio press, apparently inspired, declares that Japanese naval circles are unanimous in the opinion that the proposed Pacific cruise of the American fleet "far exceeds the proper limits of manoeuvres," as outlined in President Coolidge's message, according to the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail.

Concession to Correspondents

Correspondents representing newspapers of former enemy countries will be permitted to resume their seats in the press galleries of the French chamber of deputies and the senate, when parliament reconvenes after the New Year recess. These correspondents have been barred since August, 1914.

During the Victory Loan campaign very many farmers and others who had never previously purchased securities of any kind were induced to invest their savings in Victory Bonds. Behind the Victory Bonds, the entire wealth of Canada stood, and the bonds were absolutely guaranteed.

It is an unfortunate condition that there are always in Canada, as in almost every country, many high pressure salesmen of what are doubtful securities, and which are represented as earning large interest returns. Such salesmen are constantly descending upon farmers and others in an effort to unload their doubtful stocks and bonds.

A Canadian financial paper has issued a warning to investors against parting with their money. It says: "Don't listen to the tale of sure profits and the sneer at the surer ways of amassing a competence. They are after your money for what is in it for them, and it would be better for you to follow your own judgment than to listen to them. Forgive your judgment by consulting reputable bond houses, or your banker."

Monsieur Choquette, one of Quebec's outstanding church dignitaries, after seeing the distress that has been caused to many farmers and others through the loss of their life savings, has this to say of such stock selling: "Few days pass when farmers, young and old, are not asked to take part in financial concerns, in speculations which dangle untold riches before their longing eyes. The agents are clever and persevering. They have a thousand strings to their bow. Town lots, mining claims, natural gas and oil wells, patents, are all means of enticement, all the more alluring since the risk which accompanies them, is hidden more or less honestly under the name of some master of finance, or by an advertisement cleverly inserted in a conspicuous place in a newspaper of wide circulation."

One must live in the country to hear the wails of the victims, to grasp the whole situation. I do not think I exaggerate when I declare that in the country where I live, \$100,000 and more has been thrown away by our farmers. Some of these, sold by a fatal frenzy, have not hesitated to sell their beautiful farms, the heritage received from their forefathers, in order to barter the value for a scrap of paper which guaranteed them the ownership neither of an inch of land nor an ounce of silver."

A constant source of trouble to one of Canada's most valuable resources, says the natural resources intelligence service of the department of the interior. These warnings issued by those who are in a position to know, should be taken keenly to heart by those who have had their Victory Bonds reduced and by others who have their savings to invest. Consult your banker before signing any agreement to purchase shares. It is better to be sure than sorry.

Alberta Agricultural Schools

Larger Attendance Shown This Year

Attendance at the agricultural schools of Alberta this year shows a considerable revival of interest in the schools. The attendance at the Olds School of Agriculture this term has reached 180. The attendance last year was 132. Students at the agricultural school at Claresholm now number 75, with eight or ten more to come, compared with a total attendance last term of 70. At Vermilion school there are now 50 British youths in attendance.

Will Sell "Maud"

The ship Maud, formerly commanded by Captain Roald Amundsen, who now plans an arctic dash across the Arctic regions, is to be sold to the highest bidder when it reaches San Francisco next summer, the explorer has announced.

Low Mortality Rate

Mortality at Canadian ports in October, according to figures compiled by the statistical division. The mortality rate for October is given in the returns as eight per thousand, for the previous month twelve per thousand.

The stretch of the Swedish state railways, running a distance of 285 miles from Lulea to Rikgransen, is the longest electrified railroad in Europe.

Grain From Peace River

Shipments of grain over the Edmonton, Dunsmuir and British Columbia Railway to the fall total close to half a million bushels.

An efficient wife can make up the beds, the children's quarrels, and her husband's mind.

The Alberta Oil Gazette
Irma, Alberta, Canada

An independent newspaper published every Friday
at Irma, Alberta, Canada, by The Times publishers.
H. G. THUNELL, Publisher H. W. LOVE, Editor

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and
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—or thinnest board, its all the same, you will
find it always of the very highest class in every
particular. The more you have been used to ordin-
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could be such a big difference when you use ours
the first time.

COAL — Headlight, Bush Mine & Marcus
By the load or car load.

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P. J. HARDY, Manager, Irma, Alberta



BUY AT HOME
AND SAVE MONEY

Here and There

Agricultural products harvested
in British Columbia during 1923
were nearly \$4,000,000 in excess of
the 1922 total, according to the an-
nual report of the provincial depart-
ment of agriculture. Total produc-
tion for 1923 was \$54,159,758.

The ninth winter carnival at
Banff, Alta., will be held from Feb-
ruary 7 to 14, 1925. The curling
bonspiel in connection with the car-
nival will run concurrently from
February 9 to 14. Revelstoke has
fixed its carnival dates for February
3, 4 and 5, 1925.

Tourists to the number of 100,000
are estimated to have entered the
Province of Nova Scotia during the
past season. These people have left
approximately \$7,500,000 in the
province, an increase of 25 per cent.
over the previous year. The num-
ber of motor cars entering the prov-
ince during the tourist season ex-
ceeded 11,000.

Canada Book Week was held from
December 1 to 3 this year. Ad-
dresses, radio broadcasting and
special displays in stores through-
out the country drew attention to
the objects of the week, which are
to promote the reading of good
books generally and to foster Cana-
dian literature. The week was, as
usual, a distinct success.

The foolhardy recklessness of
certain motorists was recently strik-
ingly illustrated at a public cross-
ing on the Canadian Pacific Railway
line at Blind River, Ontario, when
a speeding auto approached the
crossing so rapidly that the driver
was unable to pull up, and ran his
car into the side of a train which
was passing at the time. Fortu-
nately, no one was injured.

In recognition of its excellent ex-
hibits at the 1924 exhibition at To-
ronto, the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way has been awarded one of the
medals specially struck off for pre-
sentation to the Dominion and Pro-
vincial governments, and to a limited
number of other exhibits whose
high class entries in the live stock
and agricultural departments won
them championship prizes.

The plans for the construction of
an immense amusement centre at
Victoria, B.C., to be called the
Crystal Gardens, have just been an-
nounced by the Canadian Pacific
Railway, which is responsible for
the scheme. The gardens will in-
clude a salt water swimming pool
150 feet long, and a series of danc-
ing floors, with tea rooms and
gymnasium. Great quantities of
plants, vines and shrubs will be
grown in the structure, which is
on the lines of a vast conservatory,
containing 20,000 square feet of
glazed glass roof surface.

A considerable increase in the
sheep population of Canada, which
has declined since 1920 from 2,255,-
020 to 1,575,000, is expected as a
result of the recent importation by
Alberta ranchers of 400 Rambouillet
rams. These animals are merines,
with fine wool, bred in France from
Spanish merino stock. Louis XVI
obtained the first flock as a gift
from the King of Spain. A harem
of 20,000 western range ewes will
be provided for the Alberta pur-
chase. The enterprise is important,
on account of the prevailing world
shortage of wool.

Here and There

That Hollanders who have loated
in Alberta are making good and
are satisfied is the statement of
Baron W. Van Hisecken, of Rotter-
dam, after a recent tour of invest-
igation.

The forming of a mining bureau
as a branch of its activities is an-
nounced by the Winnipeg Board of
Trade. The bureau is to collect
data on the mining situation in the
province and will do everything pos-
sible to foster greater mineral pro-
duction in Manitoba.

Tourist traffic in Canada this
year is likely to constitute a new
record, in the opinion of the Com-
missioner of Parks. No esti-
mate has been compiled as yet for
figures for 1923, but the figures for
1922 were fully estimated at 100,000.
The estimate for 1924 is 120,000.

Appointed Director Canadian Pacific



Mr. Ross Huntington McMaster

The recent election of Mr. Ross
Huntington McMaster to be a direc-
tor of the Canadian Pacific, filling
the vacancy created on the board
by the death of the late Lord
Shaughnessy, is a recognition on
the company's part of his long-
proved ability. Mr. McMaster is
already vice-president and director
of the Steel Company of Canada
and director of the Northern Elec-
tric Company, as well as the Cana-
dian Explosives Company. Born
in Montreal in 1860, he has lived
practically all his life in that city.
He was educated at the Montreal
High School and Collegiate Insti-
tute. His business career began
with the Sherwin Williams Co., of
which he became assistant to the
vice-president and general manager
in 1897, a post he held until 1903.
In the latter year he was made
assistant to the vice-president and
general manager of the Montreal
Rolling Mills Company. On the
formation of the Steel Company of
Canada he was appointed manager
at Montreal.

Passenger Man Appointed to Railway Executive



W. B. HOWARD

W. B. Howard, whose appointment
has been announced by E. W. Beatty,
Chairman and President of the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway, Mr. Howard,
who has been Assistant General
Passenger Agent, succeeds F. L.
Winklyn, whose retirement was an-
nounced at the end of the year.

Mr. Howard is one of the younger
of the Company's officials although
he entered its service twenty-five
years ago. Born in Chatham, N.P.,
he joined the Canadian Pacific forces
as a junior clerk at St. John, N.B., in
1897, and two years later was pro-
moted to the position of travelling
passenger agent. Since that time
his promotion has been rapid and he
is well known throughout the east
as a very competent officer. On two
occasions Mr. Howard has been in
charge of the train placed at the
service of the Prince of Wales by the
Canadian Pacific.

Here and There

During the past season the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway used on all its
lines approximately 6,500,000 ties,
according to a report just issued.
The woods used include British
Columbia fir, hemlock, tamarac,
jack pine, spruce, maple and birch.

Tourist traffic in New Brunswick
during the past summer left nearly
\$3,000,000 in the province, an
amount almost equal to the total
provincial revenue, according to an
estimate of the New Brunswick
Tourist Association. Approximately
70,000 tourists visited the province.

One thousand British Columbia
rose bushes are being shipped to
Portland, Ore., "Rose City,"
and, famous all over the world,
its roses, buys the varieties
in British Columbia be-
cause they are the hardest and
best for growing in North
America.

Silver production in Ontario for
1924 will not vary materially from
that of 1923, judging by figures
available for the first nine months
of the year from the reports of
several operating companies, though
some increases will be shown. Pro-
duction to date has amounted to
about \$19,500 a day.

THE IRMA TIMES Classified Directory.

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Other prizes amounting to a total of
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FOR SALE— twelve good young
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If interested in Bees or if you would like to know more about them, call and get literature at—

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Save Money Read This Offer Extraordinary

IRMA TIMES \$1.00
CALGARY ALBERTAN \$4.00
(Including Saturday Feature and Comic Section) **\$4.00**

For a limited time we are able to offer you the IRMA TIMES and THE CALGARY ALBERTAN for six months for \$4.00.

By taking advantage of this offer you take the opportunity of getting your home paper and Alberta's largest and leading morning Newspaper at the price of one.

REMEMBER:—This offer is open only for a limited time, and we would advise you to mail or bring this coupon (below) with your remittance to our office without delay.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Do it Now! Don't Delay!

THE IRMA TIMES

Dear Sirs:—
Enclosed please find \$..... for which send me your paper and "The Calgary Albertan" for six months.

Name

Address

Date

By Securing "The Calgary Albertan" You Get "Today's News Today."

A Bargain in Newspapers

AN OPPORTUNITY TO WIN \$5000.00.
A Beautiful Art Calendar Free!

The Irma Times has concluded an arrangement with The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal by which we can offer the greatest bargain ever given to newspaper readers.

The offer includes a full year's subscription to both papers, an art calendar with a most beautiful picture subject ready for framing, and an opportunity to win a prize of \$5000 cash.

In the Federal Election of 1921 there were 3,119,306 votes cast out of a total of 4,435,310 names on the voters list.

How many votes will be polled in the next Federal Election?

The Family Herald and Weekly Star are offering Ten Thousand Dollars in 94 prizes for the best estimates, and our arrangement with the publishers of that great weekly gives every Irma Times subscriber an opportunity to make an estimate and perhaps win the capital prize of \$5000. Some person will win. Why should it not be you?

READ THIS BARGAIN.

The Irma Times costs \$2.00 per year.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star \$2.00 per year.

We now offer a full year's subscription to both papers, including a copy of The Family Herald Art Calendar and the right to make one estimate in The Family Herald's Election Contest.

ALL FOR \$2.25.

Estimates must be made at time of subscribing, and no changes will be permitted afterwards.

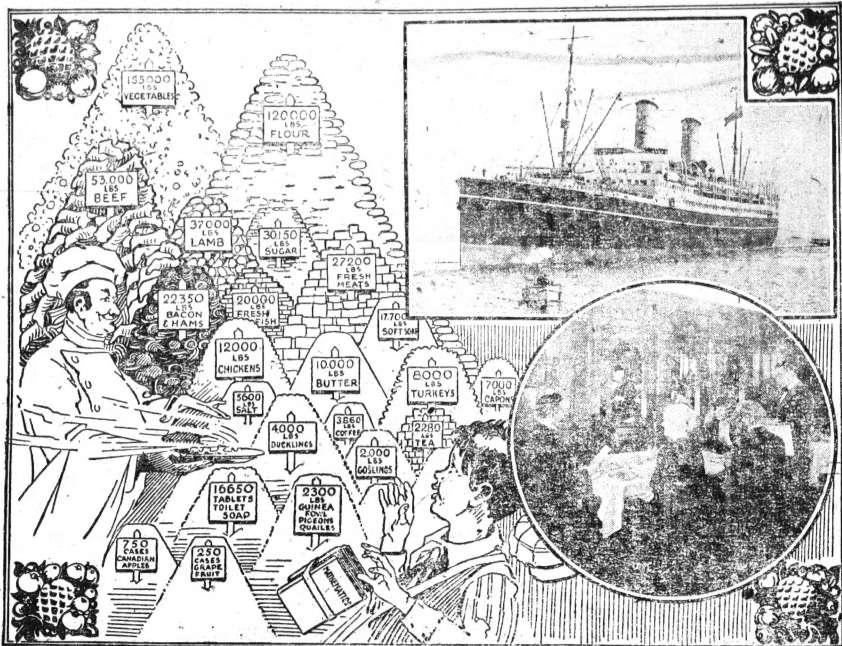
In addition to the above special offer we have arranged with the following weekly papers which will be included with The Times at special rates:

Journal Farm Weekly, Edmonton.
Free Press Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg.
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The Western Gardener and Bee Keeper.
And any other paper you might wish.

Order NOW at This Office.

THE IRMA TIMES, IRMA, ALBERTA

A Big Job in Housekeeping for Globe Circumnavigators.



Above is seen the "Empress of France," with inset, a corner of her dining salon. From the diagram one gathers an impression of the great amount of supplies this vessel carries on her round-the-world cruise.

BOOT-BLACKING and polishing as a steady diet is to most people more objectionable than dishwashing. Yet there are some who take a pride and pleasure in this occupation and actually shine in it. A little blacking goes a long way and gives a high polish, but knowing even this, the bootblack on the Empress of France, now stocking up for the round-the-world cruise she will commence on leaving New York January 15th did not quarrel when he saw a hundred-weight of boot polish being run up the gang plank for him. As a matter of fact he beamed. Each task is but a means to an end and although he may be called upon to see that many square miles of shoes are shined, he will have an opportunity of wiping the dust of many lands from them, and seeing something of these lands beside. His office was sought after, as were all others on the ship.

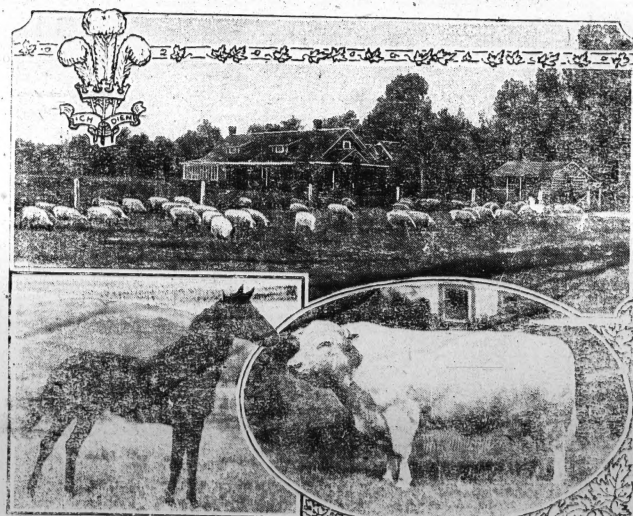
But dealing with huge figures, one would think that at least the chefs on this great Canadian Pacific Steamship would be to some extent awed by what is before them. Think, Madame Housewife, of having to prepare 185,000 pounds of vegetables, of having to roast 53,000 pounds of beef, 37,000 pounds of lamb, 27,200 pounds of other fresh meats and 2,700 pounds of sausages. Would it not tend to take some of the joy out of a four month cruise? Yet this is the task of the stewards' department of the cruising Empress. Supposing that with the necessary assistance you had to prepare 12,000 pounds of chickens, 7,000 of capons, 4,000 of ducklings, 2,000 of geese, 8,000 of turkeys, 2,500 of guinea

fowl, pigeons, quail, etc., and innumerable game fowl for the table en route, would you be so keen on your trip?

All joking apart, the unattached young ladies who figure on the passenger list will be thrilled to know that the aggregate weight of the units aboard totals 1600 pounds, and the unattached young men will be equally pleased to learn that on all the ship there are only 40 cases of lemons. But the little boys! It will indeed go hard with them. For some hard hearted purchasing agent, with no little boys of his own, has ordered 16,650 tablets of toilet soap, 17,700 pounds of soft soap, 55 gallons of liquid salt water soap, and two tons of scouring soap, and soap powder! He thinks that Dad has been looked after very well. Canadian Pacific cruise officers tell us that for the round-the-world trip of the Empress of France, some 53,170 bottles of various shapes and sizes have been taken aboard, and in addition 51,700 bottles of mineral waters.

A few other outstanding figures in connection with the four months supplies for the 450 or 500 passengers are as follows: 750 cases of Canadian apples, 250 cases of grape fruit, 35 barrels of grapes, 509 pounds of dates, 890 lobsters and crabs, 20,000 pounds of fresh fish, 3,864 pounds of coffee, 30,150 pounds of sugar, 2,250 of tea, 250 gallons of olives, 5,000 pounds of salt, 1,750 bottles of sauce, 120,000 pounds of flour, 16,000 pounds of butter, 22,350 pounds of bacon and hams, 50,000 drinking straws, 48,000 menu cards—and so on. Fresh fruits, vegetables, fish, milk and eggs will be purchased in considerable quantities to meet requirements as the cruise progresses. Fifteen thousand, four hundred tons of fuel oil will be used by the cruise liner.

E. P. Ranch Improving Western Stock



(Top)—The Prince of Wales' best grass cutters are here seen at work on his ranch at High River, Alta. They are a famous herd and include many prize winners. (Middle)—A famous race-horse belonging to His Majesty the King, and loaned to the Prince of Wales, who is keeping him on his ranch at High River to improve the entire stock of Alberta. (Bottom)—A fine stallion, a senior and grand champion short horn bull imported and owned by the Prince of Wales, and one of the many fine animals on the Prince's Ranch at High River on the Calgary-Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific.

The way to approach the E. P. ranch is from Calgary to High River, 40 miles south, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. From High River one has to drive southwest a distance of 35 miles through one of the richest grain-growing and stock-raising countries in North America. In the distance the jagged peaks of the Rockies dip the clouds and below, well-wooded, are the foothills. The road cuts through the centre of the E. P. ranch and about one mile and a half from the limits of the "Bar U," the low ra-bing bungalow where the Prince is now living is seen a pretty place. It is a homelike looking place typical of many a rancher's home in "Sunny Alberta." Here his Royal Highness goes "back to the land."

The Prince of Wales has never ceased to exhibit a keen interest in his ranch, and fresh indications are that the work it is doing. After purchasing the ranch, and before returning to England, the Prince made arrangements for the shipment of some of the best stock in the British Isles to the Canadian West. Thoroughbred King's farm, Shropshire sheep from the Duke of West-

minster's estate, and sturdy Dartmoor ponies from the Devon Moors, a type of animal previously unknown in Canada. From time to time since then fresh additions of the most excellent stock have been made. The work still continues.

In an area such as Western Canada, which has for years devoted itself to the elevation of the quality of livestock and has become internationally famous for the superior type of its horses and cattle, importations must be of an outstanding distinctiveness to be worthy of special note, but this the E. P. Ranch has effected. At Alberta provincial exhibitions the animals from High River are attractive features.

In its brief history, the E. P. Ranch has come to play an important part in the Western Canadian livestock industry, and it has done not a little in the development of a more sympathetic understanding for Canadian agriculture in the British Isles. Its establishment was an indication of the importance attached to agriculture in the Dominions of the Empire its continuance and promotion an encouragement to the western livestock industry, faith in the future, and a stimulus to the attainment of perfection in breeding.